The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

47th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 27, 1865. No. 23.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $2 00 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 50 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.— Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him.

Oct. 3, 1864. tf

Doctor

C. E. GOLDSBOROUGH,

LATE

SURGEON UNITED STATES ARMY,

has permanently located in HAMPTON, Adams county, Pa. His extensive experience in private and hospital practice, offers every inducement to those afflicted with *chronic* diseases to apply for treatment.

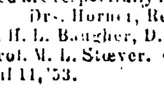
Persons at a distance wishing treatment or advice are requested to address him by letter or in person at his office, as his time will not admit of long rides except in surgical or extreme cases. [Jan. 23, 1865. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.



HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.— Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—David M'Creary.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborrow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness —terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Grain and Produce.

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD,

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.

New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 6th day of MARCH next, on the farm on which he now resides, in Mountpleasant twp., Adams county, on the road leading from Square Corner to Senfts' Mill, the following personal property, including all his stock, viz:

2 EXCELLENT BROOD MARES, with foal, 2 good Work Horses, Two-yearling Colt, 12 head of Horned Cattle, among which are 8 fine fresh Milch Cows, Bull, Hogs, new Four-horse Wagon, with Lime Bed, new Hay Carriage, Hay Ladders, new Wood Ladders, Two-horse Wagon, Rockaway Buggy, Sleigh and Bells, Ploughs, Harrows, Corn Forks, Shovel Ploughs, new Threshing Machine, a splendid Winnowing Mill, Straw Cutter, Horse Gears, new Riding Saddle, Side Saddle, Fly Nets, Bridles, Log Chains, Fifth Chain, Grindstone, Wheelbarrow, Grain Cradles, Scythes, Mattocks, Butt Chains, Cow Chains, a lot of good Bags, a lot of Flax by the pound, &c., &c.

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz: A large new Cooking Stove with all fixtures, Ten-plate Stove, Stove Pipe, Clothes Press, 2 good Beds, Clock, Tables, Chairs, Benches, Cupboards, a barrel of Vinegar, Potatoes by the bushel, with many other articles, not mentioned.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB STRASBAUGH.

Jan. 23, 1865. ts*

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence, one mile S. W. of East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 2d day of MARCH, 1865, the following personal property, viz:

8 WORK HORSES, 1 yearling and 1 two year old Colt, 7 Milch Cows, 1 Fat Steer, 10 Hogs, 1 Buckeye Reaper and Mower, 1 patent Hay Rake, Tumble Rake, 2 Grain Drills, the one of Keelers' and the other of Moore's patent, Horse-power and Thresher, Winnowing Mill, Rolling Screen, 2 Broad-wheeled Wagons, with bed, bows and cover, Lime Bed, Two-horse Spring Wagon, Two-horse Carriage, Buggy with shafts and pole, Sulky, Cart, 2 Log Sleds, Two-horse Sleigh, Shaft Sleigh and Harness, Circular Saw, 3 sets Hay Ladders, 7 Long Ploughs, a lot of Shovel Ploughs, Iron Double Shovel Plough, Corn Forks, 3 Harrows, Three-horse Cultivator, Single and Double-trees, 2 Spreaders, Grindstone, Cutting Box, Flax, Break, 7 sets of Horse Gears, 1 Riding Saddle and Bridle, Halters, Cow Chains, Log Chains, long and short Traces, two-inch Hemp Rope, Stable Hook, Hay and Manure Forks, Rakes and Shovels, Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, 2 Bedsteads, 2 Tables, Carpenter Work Bench, &c.

The above articles with a few exceptions have been used but a short time, and are consequently nearly new.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

CHAS. E. KUHN.

Jan. 23, 1865. ts*

Valuable Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 2d day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Union township, Adams county, about midway between Littlestown and Conowago Chapel, the following highly valuable personal property, viz:

5 HEAD OF WORK HORSES, 3 Colts, 1 two years old and 2 one year old, 8 Cows, 2 Heifers, 1 Bull, 11 Shoats, 3 Brood Sows, 3 Wagons, (1 broad-tread, 1 narrow-tread and 1 one-horse,) Spring Wagon, Cart and Harness, Log Sled, Sleigh, Manny Reaper, Winnowing Mill, Patent Hay Rake, 2 pair Hay Ladders (as good as new,) Threshing Machine, Stone Bed, Wagon Bed, 6 sets of Horse Gears, Wagon Saddle, Collars, Bridles, 2 sets Carriage Harness, Halters, Cow Chains, 4 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 1 large Shovel Harrow, 2 Corn Forks, 2 Shovel Ploughs, Roller, Corn Sheller, Jack-screw, 2 Log Chains, Fifth Chain, Butt Chains, Breast Chains, Spreader, Double and Single-trees, Cradle, Mattocks, Shovels, Pick, Forks, Dung Forks and Rakes, with many other farm articles. Also, Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Bureau, Chests, Kitchen Cupboard, Cooking Stove, Ten-plate Stove, Parlor Stove, Meat Vessels, Barrels, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN DIEHL.

Jacob Klunk, Auctioneer.

Jan. 16, 1865. ts*

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Reading township, Adams county, half a mile from Hampton, the following personal property, viz:

2 WORK HORSES, 3 Cows, several head of Young Cattle, Sheep, Two Wagons, (one two-horse and the other one-horse,) Spring Wagon, Rockaway Buggy and Harness, Lime Bed, Hay Carriages, Sleigh and Sled, Threshing Machine, Grain Drill, Circular Saw, Shriner Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Horse Rake, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, Meadow Roller, Double and Single-trees, a variety of Horse Gears, Riding Saddle and Bridle, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Mattocks, Hay by the ton and Oats by the bushel, and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

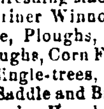
EMANUEL NEIDICH.

L. P. Walker, Auctioneer.

Jan. 9, 1865. ts

House and Lot

AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order and decree of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee of Richard Richards, will sell at Public Sale, at Worthington's Hotel, in Hampstead, Carroll county, Md., on SATURDAY, MARCH 4th, 1865, at 2 o'clock, P. M., free and clear from all encumbrances whatsoever, A HOUSE AND LOT, situated near the town of Hampstead, on the Baltimore and Hanover turnpike road, near the 25 mile stone. The Lot contains about seven-eighths of an Acre of Land, more or less, with a comfortable Two-story Log HOUSE, Log Stable, a well of good water, &c., on the premises.



The above described property will be sold without fail or reserve.

For further information persons will call on the undersigned, or Crout & Reifsnider, Attorneys at Law, Westminster, Md.

☞Terms of sale as prescribed by said Court are, one-third of the purchase money to be paid cash to the Trustee on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof by the Court, the balance in two equal annual payments, for which the purchaser or purchasers shall give his or their notes with interest and security approved by the Trustee.

ANDREW GRAMMER, Trustee.

Feb. 13, 1865. ts

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest A. at SCOTT & SON'S.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. —On THURSDAY, the 9th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Germany township, Adams county, 2 miles north of Littlestown, on the road leading from Littlestown to Bonaughtown, and 2 miles west of Rebert's Mill, the following valuable personal property, viz:

5 head of heavy WORK HORSES, 5 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, 6 Steers, 12 Sheep, a lot of Shotes, 1 Broad-tread Four-horse Wagon, 1 Narrow-tread Two and Three-horse Wagon, Spring Wagon, with top, One-horse Wagon, Feed Trough, Log Sled, (new,) Winnowing Mill, Patent Hay Rake, 2 pair Hay Ladders, (as good as new,) Jersey Reaper and Mower, Threshing Machine, Grain Drill, Stone Bed, Lime Bed, 2 sets of Breechbands, 4 sets of Lead Gears, 5 Housings, Wagon Saddle, Collars, Bridles, Halters and Cow Chains, 4 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, large Shovel Harrow, 4 Corn Forks, 2 Shovel Ploughs, Roller, Jack Screw, 3 Log Chains, Fifth Chain, Butt Chains, Breast Chains, Spreaders, Double and Single-trees, Grain Cradle, Grain Bags, Maul and Wedges, Crowbar, Forks, Dung Hooks and Rakes, with many other farm articles; a lot of Bacon by the pound, Potatoes by the bushel, Seine, Beds, Stove and Pipe, Sink, Tubs, Barrels, Iron Kettle, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOSEPH RIDER.

Jan. 30, 1865. ts*

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY. —On THURSDAY, the 2d day of MARCH next, the subscriber, wishing to relinquish the farming business, will sell at his residence, in Menallen township, 1 mile north of the road leading from Arendtsville to Shippensburg, about 4 miles from the former place, the following personal property, to wit:

8 head of HORSES, five of which are good work horses, and all single harness horses and leaders, 2 two-year old Colts, 1 one-year old Colt, 5 good Milch Cows, 1 fat Bull, 4 head of Young Cattle, 1 Brood Sow, a lot of Shotes, a lot of Sheep, heavy four-horse broad-tread Wagon, 1 narrow-tread do., 1 English Wagon Bed, with bows and sideboards, Lime Bed, Hay and Wood Ladders, Threshing Machine with Double Shakers attached, Clover Huller, Corn Planter, Corn-fodder Cutter, Grain Drill, patent Hay Rake, 3 Long Ploughs, 2 Double Shovel Ploughs, 2 Corn Forks, Single Shovel Plough, Four-horse Sled, Harrow, 2 Log Chains, 6 sets of Horse Gears, Fly Nets, Halters, Cow Chains, 4 Leather Lines, Stud Saddle and Bridle, 2 Two-horse Spreaders, 2 Three-horse Trees, 2 Two-horse Trees, 1 One-horse do., a lot of Single-trees, Wheelbarrow, Dung Hooks and Forks, etc., with a great many articles not herein mentioned.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SOLOMON BEAMER.

John Hanes, Auctioneer.

Feb. 20, 1865. ts*

Mummasburg

MUTUAL FIRE PROTECTION SOCIETY. —Statement of affairs of the Society for the year 1864, to the 7th day of January, 1865:

Amount of property insured,		$628,257 21
Amount of premium notes,		46,199 36
Cash in Treasurer's hands at last settlement,	$108 88	
Cash rec'd during the year,	191 92	
		$300 80
Expenses of the Society during year,		115 82
Amount in Treasurer's hands,		$184 98

Examined and approved by

TOBIAS BOYER,
MICHAEL DEATRICK,

Feb. 13, 1865. 3t Ex. Committee.

Mummasburg

MUTUAL FIRE PROTECTION SOCIETY. INCORPORATED APRIL 8, 1858.

OFFICERS:

President, JOHN HARTMAN.

Vice President, DAVID SHRIVER.

Secretary, JACOB FULWEILER.

Treasurer, GEORGE THRONE.

Executive Committee, Tobias Boyer, Peter Shull, Michael Deatrick.

MANAGERS:

George Throne, Franklin township.
Peter Shull, " "
Jacob Fulweiler, " "
Michael Deatrick, " "
John Hartman, " "
Jacob H. Plank, " "
Jacob E. Miller, Oxford "
George Thomas, Straban "
Barnhart Myers, Menallen "
Tobias Boyer, Butler "
John Mickley, Hamiltonban "
David Shriver, Cumberland "

The Managers meet at the office of the Society on the first Saturday of every month, at 1 o'clock, P. M. [Feb. 13, 1865. 3t

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

THE office of SAMUEL LILLY, Esq., Register of Wills for Adams county, shows that for the year beginning Dec. 1, 1863, and ending Dec. 1, 1864, the following amounts of Collateral Inheritance Tax were received from the personal representatives of the following named decedents:

Leonard Yeagy,	$300 00
William Asper,	20 35
Robert Slemmons,	60 00
Eliza Freedt,	3 26
Margaret Fidler,	53 77
David McMillan,	231 33
Elizabeth Diehl,	15 72
Prudence J. White,	100 72
Sally Orr,	9 25
William Walker,	528 59
Martha McDermad,	2 58
Sarah Wilson,	3 46
Leonard Yeagy,	116 70
Juliana Hoke,	35 27
Joseph Eshelman,	9 79
Robert Slemmons,	16 00
Samuel Harlan,	50 00
Adam Marshall,	82 8[illegible]
Nancy Barr,	2 50
Baltzer Snyder,	189 03
John Bucher,	3 12
	$1,854 20
Deduct 5 per cent. collection,	92 71
Due Commonwealth,	$1,761 49

I certify that the foregoing is correct.

Feb. 6, '65. 4t J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment—in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Aug. 8, 1864. 1y

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store. January 25 1864.

POETRY.

PEACE.

Oh! that the bells in all these silent spires
Would clash their clangor on the sleeping air,
Ring their wild music out with throbbing choirs,
Ring peace in everywhere!

Oh! that this wave of sorrow surging o'er
The red, red land, would wash away its stain;
Drown out the angry fire from shore to shore,
And give it peace again!

On last year's blossoming graves, with summer calm,
Loud in his happy tangle hums the bee;
Nature forgets her hurt, and finds her balm—
Alas! and why not we?

Spirit of God! that moved upon the face
Of the waters, and bade ancient chaos cease,
Shine, shine again o'er this tumultuous space,
Thou that art Prince of Peace!

MISCELLANY.

TOO MUCH SPICE.

We see a great many recipes for cooking in agricultural and other papers which we do not publish because we think more simple food to be far preferable. A correspondent of the Albany *Cultivator* "expostulates" earnestly against the circulation of this class of recipes. We copy his objection to the use of pepper:

"Pepper is, perhaps, the most common, and the most pernicious, and the most powerful of the spices in creating that vitiated taste which relishes nothing unless it has a strong aromatic and sharp flavor. Now, I am not going to quarrel with the taste of those who prefer the flavor of pepper to that of mealy, sweet potato, or a well cooked dish of salsify, or even a luxurious musk melon; but I am going to say that I think they have no right to recommend poison as an article of daily consumption in our families.

"The actual constituent of pepper is *piperin*, a substance which is one of the most powerful antiperiodics that we have. It is used in the treatment of fever and ague, (as is the pepper itself often as a domestic remedy,) and, together with quinine, forms a powerful remedy. Its tendency is to break up any regular or periodical operation of the human system, and there are only two substances, perhaps, more powerful for the purpose, viz: quinine and arsenic. Your readers will excuse me when I ask how much we are indebted to its daily use for the prevalence of those irregularities which have unhappily become the so frequent companions of American females. I say nothing here of its stimulating, constipating and other effects, leaving those who habitually use it to think out this part of the subject for themselves."

HOW TO TREAT COLDS.

Hall's Journal of Health says, if a person begins to cough, as the result of a common cold, it is the effort of nature herself attempting the cure, and she will effect it in her own time, and more effectually than man can do if she is let alone and her instincts cherished. What are these instincts? She abhors food and craves warmth. Hence, the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things: 1st, eat not an atom; 2nd, go to bed and cover up warm in a warm room; 3d, drink as much cold water as he wants, or as much herb tea as he can, and in three cases out of four, he will be almost entirely well in thirty-six hours. If he does nothing for his cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences, there is nothing he can swallow that will do him any good, for the cold, with such a start, will run its course of about a fortnight in spite of all that can be done, and what is swallowed in the meantime in the way of physic is a hindrance and not a good.

☞In a curious article upon the "Causes of Hurricanes and Meteors," the Scientific American thus concludes: "If the earth should be stopped in its orbit it would begin to fall straight toward the sun. As it approached more nearly to the great source of heat it would soon reach a point where the temperature is as high as two hundred and twelve degrees, and then all the waters of the ocean would be evaporated. As it drew still nearer the rocks would be melted, and afterward they also would be evaporated. Before it reached the sun this solid earth would be converted into a vast volume of red-hot gas, which, when it fell into the fiery atmosphere of the sun, would merely produce blasts of wind from the point where it struck outward in all directions."

☞The flashes of lightning often observed on a summer evening unaccompanied by thunder, and popularly known as "heat lightning," are merely the light from discharges of electricity from an ordinary thunder-cloud, beneath the horizon of the observer, reflected from clouds, or perhaps from the air itself, as in the case of twilight. Mr. Brooks, one of the directors of the telegraph line between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, states that, on one occasion, to satisfy himself on this point, he asked for information from a distant operator during the appearance of flashes of this kind in the distant horizon, and learned that they proceeded from a thunder-storm then raging fifty miles eastward of his place of observation.

Cooking without Fire.—M. Babinet, of the French Institute, has recently laid before the Academy the result of his experiments in this direction. His recipe is:—"Place your food in a black pot, cover it with a pane of glass, and stand it in the sun. The water soon boils, and the food is said to be of better flavor than if cooked in the ordinary way."

A New Use for Petroleum.—Dr. Decasine, of Antwerp, announces that the itch may be cured instantaneously by simply applying (without rubbing) petroleum to the parts affected. The mere emanations of that oil are sufficient to disinfect the patient's clothes, and Dr. Decasine adds that all other parasites of the human body may be destroyed immediately in the same manner. —*Galignani's Messenger.*

☞Quills are said to have been first used for pens about A. D. 553; and it is only since as late a period as 1830 that metallic pens have generally superseded them.

☞Kind words do not cost much. They never blister the tongue or lips; and we have never heard of any mental trouble arising therefrom.

☞Did the man who ploughed the sea, and afterwards planted his foot upon his native soil, ever harvest the crops?

CURRENCY—TAX.

"The heaviest possible war tax," says the N. Y. *Times*, "is the depreciation of the currency." This is undoubtedly so, and the first duty of Congress is to take immediate measures to reduce the currency and thereby equalize, as nearly as possible, the value of paper and gold. The *Times*, although Republican, enforces its doctrine in true Democratic style. It says:

"Every man, woman and child now pays half of their monthly earnings into the coffers of the war. If a mechanic earns his $600 a year, $300 are paid away in the paper currency; if a clergyman or college professor receives $1,500 salary, he now gives $750 to sustain the circulation of the country.— It is so with every day laborer and the poorest seamstress. It is equally so with the Government itself. Of its two millions paid out every day, one million is lost by the depreciation of the circulating medium. The nation doubles its debt every day, because its paper representative of value has lost its worth. Every person dependent on salaries or fixed wages is just one-half poorer to-day than he should be, because of the reduced value of the currency. The dollar is only worth fifty cents. Every one knows this. The people see that what is called the price of gold, is to them the most important of all pecuniary matters, and that the tax on the currency far outruns all other taxes. Indeed it is well seen now that a direct tax of fifty per cent. on every person's income, (provided it brought the currency up to par) would be less exacting and wasteful than the present depreciation, because it would be fixed, and would not permit such excessive speculation and overcharging by the dealers in commodities."

A CHRISTIAN VIEW.

Washington papers contain the report of a sermon preached in that city on Thanksgiving day by Bishop Southgate, from which we take one short extract:

"It would seem," said he, "as if we had nothing to do but fight, fight, fight. Kindly consideration, extenuating circumstances, the generous impulses of love, are out of the question. Everything is done on both sides to exasperate each other. Motives are misconstrued, actions are misrepresented, and a system of universal lying is inaugurated, which shows a corrupt condition of the public mind thoroughly appalling.— The country does not need falsehoods and hate for its preservation. If it does, it is not worth preserving. The Christian soldier will fight more bravely and successfully with love and generous appreciation of his rival in his heart. And we shall all be nearer to the victory of right if we tell no lies, do not defame and belittle our antagonists, acknowledge fairly their skill and prowess, though in a bad cause, and make all just allowance for the circumstances which led to their misdoing. Abuse, denunciation, infamous slander and vain glory have not won for us a single battle, nor will ever lead the strife to a happy termination."

☞The Chicago *Times* cleverly depicts the advantages that accrue to the negroes of Illinois by the repeal of the "black laws" of that State. The "American citizens of African descent" will probably gain as little throughout the Union, by the intermeddling of their "friends," as they have in Illinois—perhaps much less. Says the *Times*:

Our brethren of the boot-black, white washing and calcimining persuasion were out in force on Tuesday night to celebrate their glorious emancipation in Illinois.— Night was made darker with the concentration of shades; and gunpowder lent the enfranchised African its aid to give voice to their rejoicings.

Happy darkeys! In one moment the repeal of the "infamous black laws" has effected a miraculous change in their condition in this State. A week ago a negro could not come into this State unless he wanted to, and now he is at liberty to come as much as he pleases and in any way he pleases—on foot, on horseback, or in the cars—if he has the money to pay his passage. A week ago an Illinois negro was an individual who practised the menial pursuit of a boot-black; to-day, by the repeal of the "infamous black laws," he is elevated to the dignified profession of blacking boots. A week ago the unhappy colored men of the negro race could not marry a white woman without her consent to-day; those same down-trodden serfs are free men, who can marry any white woman they choose, providing she be not unwilling. A week ago a colored man in this state could hold no more property than was honestly his; to-day, through the efforts of our philanthropic legislature and our God-bless-him Oglesby, the African can possess all the means that he comes by in a legitimate way. Last week thousands of people in this glorious State of Illinois were nothing but niggers; to-day, bress de Lord, those same niggers are Africans, men of color, people of the colored persuasion.

It is this vast change in their condition that set our dark-skinned citizens to passing resolutions and shaking Chicago with salvos of artillery. Bellow guns! Lift your voices, darkeys, for your deliverance has come! What you could do a week ago you can do just as well now, and what you were then is a thing of the past, whose similitude is to be found nowhere save in your present and future.

☞The correspondent of a Boston paper says he has visited the great falls on the Snake river, the southern fork of the Oregon. A breadth of water of 2,500 feet falls a distance of 200 feet in one sheet, above which is a minor fall of 25 or 30 feet. He has many times visited Niagara, but pronounces these falls far more grand. Unfortunately they are too far away for a summer trip.

☞It is the temper which makes the bliss of home or disturbs its comfort. The bliss of home is in the forbearing temper, in the yielding spirit, in the calm pleasures of a mild disposition, anxious to give and receive happiness.

☞The Government collects on every three and a half dollars' worth of friction matches about *fourteen dollars and a half in stamps*. In other words, the tax is about four times as much as the article is worth.

☞The Delaware Legislature has rejected the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by a three-fourths vote in the Senate and a two-thirds vote in the House.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

☞It is no wonder that the dominant party and all its associate factions should hate the old Democratic party and omit no opportunity to calumniate it. They are afraid of the contrast between the present under their rule and the generations past under Democratic administrations. Historians will dwell on the history of this country from Jefferson down to the year 1860; for during that whole period the Democratic party controlled the policy of the Government, having always one or more departments of the Government, and generally all of them. Let the world look at the past and then at the present, and judge who proved themselves patriots and statesman by their deeds. A country happy, prosperous, growing in its extent of area until it was bounded by the oceans, with every diversity of soil and climate; the admiration of the liberal throughout the world and a terror of evil doers. How striking the contrast looking at the country then and now!

We claim no perfection for the Democratic party, no freedom from error; but its policy has been wise, and its principles in the main adhered to with a uniform consistency. It has sometimes been betrayed by its representatives, and it has suffered by defection from its ranks and its doctrines; but it has always righted itself up and regained its channel. Having, usually, the responsibility of government, it has been exposed to the assaults of all parties or factions in opposition, whose sole business was to find fault with what was done, and never failing to do evil when they had power to do anything.

One of the charges against the party shows its merit. It would not use the power of the Federal government to the credit of one class of States and the discredit of another. It would not make war on the institution of one class of States to gratify the other. Certainly those who made the Union did not expect its power to be employed to disparage one section of the Union and exalt the other. No more slave States and no more slave territory, found no favor with the Democratic party. It was deaf to any such distinction. It ignored the irrepressible conflict, as our fathers ignored it. In pursuance of this wise policy, the Democratic party faithfully obeyed the Constitution on the subject of slavery. No matter what they thought of the institution, they set up no personal sentiment or prejudice to override the great charter of the Government. They admitted free and slave States, and denounced all discriminations between them.

Of course every one sees that this was the only course to smother sectional jealousies and sectional hostility. It was the only course compatible with the Union of free and slave States which our ancestors made. A Democrat may look with pride at the record of his old party on this subject.

ASKING EXEMPTION.

A petition was presented in Congress a few days since, signed by numerous ministers, asking exemption from the draft and from all military duty. We sincerely hope their *prayer* may not be granted. Ministers, of all other men—we are speaking of Abolition ministers—forced this war upon the country. For years they worked for it, and prayed for it. Hundreds and thousands of them signed petitions which they sent to Congress "praying for a dissolution of the Union." They knew very well that Congress could not and would not heed or even treat with respect their incendiary petitions, but yet by persevering in this traitor business they kept up a constant bad feeling between members of Congress, and this was the object they had in view. As Beecher said, twenty years ago, they continued "to agitate! agitate!" and finally accomplished their object. And now these same men, when they see our once fair land red with the blood of our sons, want to shirk all responsibility and to escape all fighting. They are willing to hold office under Lincoln; willing to act as Chaplains, and draw large salaries and do nothing, but they are not willing to take up the musket and fight.— Oh, no—they are very anxious that other men join in battle, but as for them, they beg to be excused. The impudence of these clerical gentlemen should be, and we hope will be rebuked by Congress. They are "loyal" men—that is, they are in favor of negro-equality and the abolition of slavery. Let them then be put into the army and fight as they preach. They are no better than other men, and should not be permitted to shirk responsibility.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

An Oil Speculation.—Some two or three months ago a smart Orange county chap went out to the Pennsylvania oil region, intent on speculation. He spent $4,500 in boring a well. His pumps gave no show of oil, all his capital was gone, and the Orange county man was ruined. A happy thought struck him. He bought five barrels of oil on credit, carted it to his well in the night, and poured the oil down the pipes. The next day he sold his well for $7,000 and left.

☞Capt. E. P. Scott, a nephew of Lieut. Gen. Scott, and confined in the Old Capitol for some time past, as a prisoner of war, has been released upon his parole of honor not to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and with the condition that he will immediately report to Gen. Scott in person at New York, and subject himself to such restrictions and limitations as the General may deem proper.

☞We consider the old man's reply to his son as to the meaning of the word humbug nearer correct than Webster's. "Humbug, my son, is when your mother says she loves me, and don't sew the buttons on my shirt."

☞A merchant who died suddenly left in his desk a letter written to one of his correspondents. His sagacious clerk, seeing it was necessary to send the letter, wrote at the bottom:

"Since writing the above I have died."

☞The "Rural New Yorker" advises the women to wet the broom often when sweeping a carpet, so as to keep down the dust. Don't you do it. Two or three such sweepings will fade a carpet more than a year of sunshine.

Spring Shad.—The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of a late date says that shad have made their appearance in that market, at $1 50 per pair in specie. What they would be worth in rebel money does not appear.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

There is a good time coming for the white people of the United States, which they may hasten by behaving themselves well and rendering an unconditional support to the Republican leaders. If the same set of men who now frame both our National and State laws are maintained in power by the people three or four years longer, the question will not be whether the negro shall be permitted to ride in the same car with the white man, but whether white men shall be permitted to ride at all except as coachmen or footmen for wealthy "colored gentlemen." Under the lead of Sumner at Washington, and Lowry at Harrisburg, a revolution is in progress which promises to end in making masters of the negroes and servants of the white men. If the rank and file of the Republican party are ambitious of driving coach, sawing wood or blacking boots for Lincoln's "free Americans of African descent," (vulgarly called *niggers*,) they can have their ambition gratified by continuing to support Sumner, Stevens, Lowry, and others of the same kidney, all of whose efforts are directed to the exaltation of the black race.

Last week Mr. Sumner led a negro into the Supreme Court of the United States, and on his motion, Mr. Chase, the new Chief Justice, ordered Mr. Blackstone Snowball to be sworn in as an Attorney of that Court. If Nelson or Clifford should die or resign, the chances are at least ten to one that Lincoln would elevate Mr. Snowball to the vacancy on the Bench.

A State Convention of Negroes was held at Harrisburg the other day. The members of the Legislature were very properly invited to attend. The negroes certainly had a right to expect a very full attendance of the Republican members. How many went we are unable to say, but we understand that Senator Lowry did himself the honor to be present. This Convention met for the purpose of taking steps to secure "equal rights" to the colored population of Pennsylvania. "Education," "the right of suffrage," and kindred topics, were the themes discussed. The present Legislature will perhaps not undertake to amend our Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote. They regard their adoption of the abolition amendment to the Constitution of the United States as glory enough for one session. But give the Republican party the same majority in the next two sessions that it has in the present session of the Legislature, and an amendment to the Constitution will be adopted, which will clothe the negro with the right to vote and hold office.— This will make him a power in the State, and he will be courted by leading Republicans, who will ride into high official position on his back. But in proportion as he is courted he will grow insolent, ambitious and exacting, and his demands, however extravagant they may be, will be acceded to by the Republicans. Thus the negro will find his way into the School Boards, the Town and City Councils, the Legislature, Congress, and possibly the Presidential Chair itself!—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

WHITE REFUGEES.

The following announcement appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday, in the shape of a telegram:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A meeting is to be held here to-morrow (Sunday) evening to devise relief for the eighty thousand white refugees, who have been driven within our lines in the past twelve months. The most of them are females and children, and who have been driven from their homes by the guerilla warfare, conscription, &c., Postmaster General Dennison will preside."

That is the very first announcement of a meeting for the relief of such *white* sufferers from the war which we have seen in any *loyal* paper since the war began. We have had column after column filled with most earnest and heart-moving appeals in behalf of the negroes. They have been fed and clothed at the expense of the Government; contraband camps have been established for them wherever our armies have gone; freedmen's schools have been fitted up, and "Yankee schoolmarms" paid out of the public treasury for teaching the pickaninnies; the grounds about the Presidential mansion have been given up to them as a pleasant and appropriate spot for pic-nic parties; and no expense has been considered too great, no indulgence too extravagant, for these pets and proteges of the Administration. But who before the appearance of the above announcement, ever heard of any move being made to better the most miserable and destitute condition of the many thousands of even the loyal white women and children of the South, who have been turned out naked and homeless during the war. Why, it was only the other day that we read an account of four of these wretched creatures being frozen to death in a railroad car, in which a large number had been crowded for removal from Tennessee to the North. It was only a news item in a Western paper, and excited no comment. Had they been negroes a howl of distress would have gone up to heaven from all Abolitiondom. We are glad to see that the sufferings of eighty thousand houseless, homeless, white women and children have been considered worthy a passing notice. It shows that they may look for some slight sympathy after the negroes are all well provided for. It is to be hoped they won't be so provoking as to die of cold and starvation before that happens.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.—It is stated in the Lutheran Observer that a single family, belonging to the Lutheran congregation of Pittsburg, Pa., have determined to undertake the endowment of a Theological Professorship themselves. It is to be designated by the family name of the donors, and will be known as "The Graff Professorship" in the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa. Of the $20,000 required, $13,500 have already been contributed by the surviving widow and three sons of Henry Graff, Esq., late of Pittsburg. The mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Graff, and her eldest son, John, paid $10,000; Christopher subscribed $3,000, and Matthew, the youngest, just commencing business, $500, with the anticipation of doubling it should his expectations be realized. It is further stated that a convention of the friends of the Seminary is to meet in Baltimore on the second Wednesday in March next, to adopt a plan, and inaugurate measures to the completion of its endowment.

☞Dr. Franklin's celebrated recipe for cheap sleigh riding runs as follows: Sit in the hall in your night clothes, with both doors open, so you can get a good draft; your feet in a pail of ice water; drop the front door key down your back; hold an icicle in one hand and ring the tea bell with the other. He says you can't tell the difference with your eyes shut, and its a great deal cheaper.

Courting in China.—When a gentleman feels desirous of taking unto himself a wife, he sends to the paternal head of some family containing daughters, for specimens of the sizes of their feet, with the price attached. One foot is valued at perhaps two thousand dollars, the next smallest at five thousand, &c., according to the market.— After the foot (or the lady to whom it belongs) is chosen, she is sent in a sedan chair to the intended husband's house; he meets her at the door, looks into the vehicle to take a view of the fair one, and, if she suits his taste, he admits her. As soon as she passes his threshold she becomes his lawful wife! but if he likes not the lady, he shuts the door, and she is carried whither she came.

☞The Toronto Leader says that the British Government has ordered thirty gunboats, carrying three thousand five hundred trained men, to be sent from England to the Lakes, and they will probably come as soon as navigation opens.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1865.

"A MARE'S NEST."

A committee of the House at Harrisburg visited Gettysburg. week before last, to inquire into the rejection of certain of the returns of soldiers' votes at the October election. The visit was evidently made at the instance of the Abolition leaders here, who seemed to have the whole thing in charge, and managed it in their own way. The witnesses were summoned by the Postmaster, and the investigation was left chiefly to McConaughy,—who, by the way, is always impudently rushing after prominence, let the work in which it may be acquired be ever so dirty.

Several of the Abolition Return Judges were summoned and examined—*but not one of the Democratic Judges.* Wm. McClean, Esq., one of the clerks to the board, was the only Democrat examined. Instead of confining the questions put to him to the only matter pertinent—the rejection of returns by the board—McConaughy, with the hope of making *party* capital, "switched off" to the terrible "caucus" held at the "Globe Inn"—a "caucus" at which, according to Abolition say-so, it was decided what motions were to be made, and by whom, how they were to be carried, and other "damnable plots" hatched. But he only found a "mare's nest."

Most of the Judges stopped at the "Globe." Not familiar with the law, it being a new one, at the request of these Judges, several of the Democratic Attornies went there with the book, and explained the provisions upon which light was asked. This was all—nothing more. It was simply an act on the part of honest men to obtain information from those able to give it, as to THE LAW applicable in the performance of a responsible and important duty.

It came out, on the other hand, in the testimony of an Abolition witness, that the "seceding" Judges, upon the rejection of the illegal returns, repaired in a body to the office of one of their party leaders, where their action was shaped, and the protest drawn up by him and signed by them. If there was any "plotting," there can be no difficulty in fixing it upon Abolition shoulders.

The matter was fully discussed immediately after the election, and the committee elicited nothing new. All the political capital to be found in it would not amount to the value of a lock of nigger wool.

A STALE LIE,

To no lie have the Abolition papers more persistently and tenaciously clung than to the oft-repeated assertion that Mr. Buchanan allowed his Secretary of War to rob the *Arsenals of the North* to put arms into the hands of Southern traitors. Only the other day we saw this stale falsehood offensively repeated in the Harrisburg *Telegraph.*—Now it is not possible that the editor of that sheet can be ignorant of the fact, that a Committee of Republicans appointed by a Republican Congress to investigate that very charge, were compelled to report, not only that there was no truth in it, but that during Mr. Buchanan's entire term of office the Northern States had received more than their share of arms—decidedly a larger number than they would have been entitled to had an equable distribution of them been made. The Southern States instead of receiving more arms than they were entitled to had received fewer. That is the report made by a Committee which would have been glad of the opportunity to report otherwise. But will the *Telegraph* retract these falsehoods? No. Abolition papers lie wilfully and persistently for a set purpose; and, having once uttered a lie, they will swear to its truthfulness a thousand times over if need be. Exposure does not incommode them in the least. They are as destitute of shame as they are of principle,

☞The Senate Committee of Finance have made the discovery that during the year public securities have been "lost" from the office of the Register of the Treasury to the value of *one million two hundred thousand dollars,* ($1,200,000) upon one occasion, and on another to the value of *thirty thousand!* ($30,000.) These are in addition to a defalcation of *one hundred thousand* dollars ($100,000) previously reported. That's the way the money goes—but where has it gone? Who are the "loyal" thieves in these instances? Nobody knows—that is, nobody who could and ought to know can tell anything about the matter. Long live Shoddy!

☞The regular correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*—a "loyal" paper—says that not long since a committee waited upon "the Czar of the War Office"—Stanton—"to request him to use his best efforts to secure an exchange of prisoners," when "in a swaggering tone," he replied: *'I'll be d—d if I am going to exchange healthy men for skeletons!'* The fathers and relations of our soldier prisoners will make a note of this.—It is not a "copperhead lie" this time."

☞While the government was administered by the Democratic party, by Democratic statesmen, and in accordance with Democratic principles, the nation was peaceful, prosperous and happy—but the fell spirit of fanaticism stepped in, a sectional party was organized—the people listened to the syren song of the tempter, and —where are we?

☞The Supreme Court of Michigan, an Abolition concern, has decided that the soldiers' voting law of that State is unconstitutional, We wonder if the loyal Abolition press will denounce them as copperheads? Hardly, The Vermont courts, also "loyal," have decided the same way.—We respectfully invite an opinion from the denouncers of Judge Woodward on this subject.

ABOLITION OR DISUNION.

We have long believed that the original design of those who formed the Republican party was to dissolve the Union or abolish slavery by Northern interference. The acts of the party leaders have proved our opinion of them correct. The position of the Administration is now: No Union without abolition; an indefinite war for abolition. Among the familiar proofs of this is Lincoln's letter, "To whom it may concern," and the declaration of many leading Abolitionists. This doctrine was openly avowed by the Abolition side of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, recently, during the discussion of the proposed amendment. It was brought out by Hon. T. H. Purdy, who in the course of a sound speech against the amendment, said:

When this war commenced its design was to bring back the seceded States into the Union. Now, suppose we bring these States back, and when they get back we ourselves are not in the Union? We are fighting, or profess to be fighting, to restore the Union, and to bring peace to this country on the basis of a restoration of the Union. Now, I wish to ask a single question of the opposite side of the chamber.—If Abraham Lincoln could to-day negotiate a peace based upon the reconstruction of the Union, with slavery as it is, or without interfering with the institution, would you be willing to do it? [Cries of NO! NO! NO! upon the Republican side.]

That is just what I apprehended. I hear numerous voices from the opposite side of the chamber say "NO!" Then, Mr. Speaker, I have this much to say: I stand here to-day, an unqualified Union man, in favor of the Constitution of my country. I say that I am willing that peace should be restored to-day, upon the basis of the reconstruction of this Union, without in any way interfering with slavery. Then, sir, I take it that I am an unqualified Union man, because I am in favor of the Union with slavery or without slavery. The gentlemen who respond "no," say that they are not in favor of this Union unless slavery can be abolished. What, then, is the inference? Why, you are only conditionally Union. You are only Union men upon certain conditions; while we upon this side stand as unconditional Union men upon any terms that will reconstruct it. Upon the other side they say: "we are not thus unconditional! we are only Union men upon certain conditions."

THE LATE "PEACE" MOVEMENT.

In the early part of January, Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., goes to Richmond with the knowledge and consent of the President. He is passed through the rebel lines without any conditions or stipulations, (and in this particular the conduct of the rebel authorities stands out in striking contrast with the miserable quibbling and pettifogging of Lincoln and Stanton when Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell applied for permission to pass our lines,) he is kindly received by the authorities at Richmond; has several protracted interviews with Mr. Jefferson Davis, during which questions in relation to the war were doubtless discussed in all their bearings. Mr. Blair returns to Washington with a letter from Mr. Davis designed to be shown to President Lincoln, stating that he was ready to send or receive a commission "to enter into a conference, with a view to secure peace to the two countries." Mr. Blair returns to Richmond with Lincoln's reply to Davis, stating that he would receive any agent which he (Mr. Davis) might send with the view of securing peace "to our common country." This letter Mr. Davis read over twice, when Mr. Blair remarked that the part about "our common country" related to the part of Mr. Davis' letter about the "two countries." Mr. Davis replied that *he so understood it.*

Now, let us examine this point for a moment, and see what conclusion an honest man must arrive at. On the strength of this letter of Mr. Lincoln, explicitly stating the conditions upon which he would receive an agent or agents of the Confederate Government, Jefferson Davis appoints A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell, commissioners, to proceed to Washington to confer with President Lincoln on the subject of peace; and the commissioners themselves, in their note to Maj. Eckert dated February 2nd, say that they were seeking an informal conference with President Lincoln "on the basis of his letter to F. P. Blair of the 18th January." Now, what does all this mean? What did these men come for? They are not ninnies and fools that they would leave Richmond for Washington on a fool's errand—to talk about a recognition of the Southern Confederacy—for they were fully advised in regard to the position of the Government and people of the United States on that point before they started. What then was the object of their mission? The conclusion is irresistible that they came with a view of securing peace to "one common country." In other words, they came prepared to enter into negotiations for a reconstruction of the Union, in case they were met with just and liberal terms on the part of the Washington administration.—But the harsh and imperious demands of Mr. Lincoln, inspired by the blood-thirsty radicals in Congress, repelled them at once. Before he reached Fortress Monroe, and for fear Mr. Seward might compromise him on his darling idea of negro freedom, he telegraphed the Secretary of State that there must be "no receding on the slavery question." Here the inevitable negro comes in again as the barrier thrown in the way of a just and honorable peace by the miserable demagogues and fanatics who now, unfortunately for the country, control the Federal Government. With practical statesmen instead of visionary theorists at the head of the Government, with the light we now have, this whole difficulty could be adjusted in less than thirty days.

But the most conclusive evidence that these commissioners were honestly and earnestly desirous of peace, and were willing to negotiate on the basis of a re-construction of the Union, is the dispatch of General Grant to the Secretary of War; and but for it they would have been sent back without even a hearing. "I am convinced, upon conversation with Messrs. Stephens and Hunter, that their intentions are *good* and their desire sincere to restore *peace and Union,*" says General Grant, and adds, "I have not felt myself at liberty to express any views of my own or to account for my reticence." Can any one doubt the correctness of the position we have assumed when it is sustained by the testimony of so high and responsible a witness as General Grant? Or will it be alleged that he was deceived or wilfully telegraphed what was false? We think it hardly possible that any sane man will be bold enough to make any such foolish accusation against General Grant's high character for wisdom and sagacity.

It is evident then that the conference failed to produce any good result, not because an honorable peace was unattainable, but because the infernal and ruinous negro policy of this administration stands in the way of so desirable a consummation. Abraham Lincoln is clearly responsible for the failure, and a fearful responsibility it is he has assumed. Let him beware how he trifles with the lives of his fellow men. The tears and sighs and groans of the thousands of widows and orphans in the land, made such by the unnecessary protraction of the war, will some day, sooner or later, come up in judgment against him. It is a monstrous crime against civilization and christianity to continue the war a day longer than is necessary to secure an honorable peace, on the basis of the Constitution and Union as framed and organized by the fathers of the Republic. The people will not hold them guiltless who have the power honorably to stop this effusion of blood and yet persistently refuse to do so.—*Valley Spirit.*

THE DRAFT.

WHO ARE EXEMPT?—In addition to the physically and mentally disabled, persons under 20 and over 45 years of age at the date of draft are exempt. Family bibles, baptismal certificates and church registers where these are in existence, are used in establishing non-liability on account of age and should be offered in proof, together with the necessary affidavits.

Aliens are exempt. An alien, in the meaning of the law, is a person born under a foreign Government who has not filed a declaration to become a citizen, has never voted nor attempted to vote, and who has not held an office, civil or military, in this country. The fact of the alienage must be made to appear in due form, supported by the sworn certificate of two persons not themselves aliens, who state that they know the party and believe his statement to be true.

Persons who have been two years in service are exempt. The fact of having so served must be proven by the exhibition of a discharge or other satisfactory proof.

SUBSTITUTES BEFORE DRAFT.—As the law now stands, only persons not themselves liable to draft can become substitutes for enrolled men before draft. Of course for such we must look in the list of exempts—persons under 20 and over 45, aliens and such as have served two years since the present war.

It should not be forgotten that the regulations require that a man who offers himself as a substitute for an enrolled man, must prove his non-liability to draft in the same way that he would be required to do if he were drafted and claimed exemption for the same reason.

It should be borne in mind that in all cases of furnishing substitutes in lieu of draft, the principal is exempt only so long as the substitute is not liable, not exceeding the time for which the substitute shall have been accepted. If the substitute enlists at nineteen years and five months of age, the principal is exempt for seven months. If the substitute be over forty-five *years of age at enlistment,* the principal is exempt for the term of enlistment of the subsitute or for a less period if Congress should meanwhile make men over forty-five liable to draft. In the case of an alien substitute the principal is exempt for his term of enlistment, although the alien himself may determine his principal's liability by filing a declaration of intention to become a citizen, voting at elections or holding an office, civil or military.

SUBSTITUTES AFTER DRAFT.—Persons themselves liable to draft, may enlist as substitutes for drafted men, but in such case the name of the principal shall again be placed on the roll and be liable to drafts on future calls, but not until the present enrollment shall be exhausted. If a drafted man furnishes a substitute not liable to draft, he is exempt for the length of time the substitute is not liable. A drafted man furnishing a substitute can under no circumstances be exempted for a longer period than the time for which he was drafted.

Neither substitutes for drafted or enrolled men, nor drafted men themselves, are allowed any choice of regiments, but must go wherever they are assigned.

It must be stated that it is rarely that a boy under *eighteen is accepted into service* by a prudent Surgeon, by far the larger number of such being too diminutive and immature. It frequently happens that a man over forty-five makes an available substitute, but his acceptability depends upon a variety of circumstances and cannot be absolutely determined until the man is offered. It is useless in any case to offer a man as a substitute who is over fifty.

Substitutes are not allowed furloughs after enlisting. This remark applies to volunteer recruits as well. Men determining to enlist either as substitutes or recruits should make all their arrangements before presenting themselves for enlistment and not importune officers to do that which their instructions forbid. Colored men may be offered as substitutes for white men.

Persons who paid commutation in 1863 are by law exempt for three years from the day they were drafted; those that paid commutation since Feb. 24, 1864, are liable to the draft about to be made.

Any person who furnished a substitute under the draft of 1862 for three years can have themselves stricken from the list before draft by producing the certificate of *the commissioner at that time and furnishing* their own affidavit to the facts set forth in the certificate. The name of the substitute, the date of enlistment, the regiment he entered and the length of time for which he enlisted, must be shown.

Members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith of their particular church, are entitled when drafted to be considered non-combatants. They may pay three hundred dollars or be assigned to duty in hospitals or to the care of freedmen, as they elect. Such drafted men must show that their deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration.

Medical certificates are for the most part useless, although where they come from a respectable source and can in any manner aid the Surgeon of the board, due consideration is given them. Physicians who give certificates for pay are guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment.

Attorneys or agents who assist drafted men in preparing papers to be used in support of claims to exemption, are by law restricted from charging more than five dollars in a single case.

The draft under the call of December 19th last is for one year, although volunteers and substitutes for enrolled men are received for one, two or three years.

The quotas as announced are net, all credits due localities having been computed and allowed before their assignment. It is useless to apply to the Board of Enrollment for an abatement of quotas on account of men enlisted one, two or three years ago, inasmuch as all credits have already been established, and whether properly or improperly, they cannot now be revised.

☞"I WANT TO SEE NO SACKED CITIES—NO SMOKING HAMLETS—NO CONQUERED ARMIES—NO DESOLATED PLAINS—NO STREAMS OF AMERICAN BLOOD SHED BY AMERICAN ARMS."

So said Henry Clay only fifteen years ago. He addressed his words to "you Abolitionists of the North," (to use his own language,) as he pointed his long slender fore-finger in the very face of Sumner of Massachusetts.

☞The following candid confession appeared in Forney's Washington *Chronicle*—the semi-official organ of the Administration—recently:

"For our own part, slavery being practically and constitutionally abolished, we are ready to concede everything else to recall our erring brethren."

The *Patriot & Union* copies the above, and then says—Who will dare deny now, in the face of what Forney says, that the war has been waged solely for the African and his race?

☞Capt. Stuart, of the 16th Regulars, on trial at Washington, is charged, among other things, with administering this comprehensive oath: "You solemnly swear you will support Old Abe as long as you live, and be a good boy, God damn you."

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE AGE'S DAILY SUMMARY.

OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON!

Two-Thirds of the City and 6000 Bales of Cotton Burned.

Two Hundred Cannon Spiked.

Gens. Crooks and Kelley Captured.

CAPTURE OF FORT ANDERSON!

Gen. Sherman's army has entered Columbia, the Capital of South Carolina. As there was no opportunity for defence, Beauregard determined to abandon Columbia. On Thursday night a large amount of stores was burned. But a small force of Confederates was in the town, it being on the extreme western flank of Beauregard's army. During Thursday a large body of Federal troops marched up the Congaree, northwest of Columbia; crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers, and several other shallow streams forming their head waters, and before daylight were on the northern bank of the Congaree, but a few miles from Columbia. At daylight they marched down to the city. The Confederate garrison retreated out of it before them, and with scarcely a shot fired the town changed its possessors. Columbia being captured, communication was at once opened with the Federal troops on the opposite side of the Congaree. The Confederate garrison retreated east along the river bank, and joined the main body. Beauregard's headquarters are supposed to be at Kingsville, on the north side of the Congaree, twenty miles east of Columbia. It is the point where the railroad from Branchville to Columbia crosses the river.

All the railroads connecting Charleston with the interior of South Carolina being now cut—a single line only remaining in Confederate possession; the one running to Florence and thence northward—Charleston ceases to be of much military importance, and may be evacuated at any time.—*Age of Monday.*

The Confederates have evacuated Charleston. The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday morning announces that on Tuesday last the Confederate garrison abandoned Charleston. There is no information yet of its occupation by the Federal troops.

All the Confederate property was not removed from Columbia before its evacuation. A large amount of medical stores was destroyed. The greater part of the printing presses and material used for the Treasury note printing were abandoned and fell into Federal hands. There were one hundred and two presses in one printing establishment alone, in Columbia. There were no Confederate prisoners taken.—*Age of Tuesday.*

The Federal troops have entered Charleston. The Federal flag is again raised upon Fort Sumter. Charleston was evacuated by the Confederates upon last Friday evening. The fortifications were uninjured. The cannon mounted upon them, over two hundred in number, were spiked. Six thousand bales of cotton, stored in the upper part of the city, were burned. All the Confederate stores and storehouses, railroad depots and public buildings were destroyed. The town itself was burned. Only its ruins were captured by the Federal troops.

At nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday a detachment of Federal troops crossed over from James Island to Charleston.—They received the surrender of the city at the hands of the mayor. But few citizens were found. Two iron clads that were building were burned. It is reported that an explosion occurred in the Wilmington railroad depot, by which several hundred citizens were killed. This lacks confirmation, however. At two o'clock on Saturday Admiral Dahlgren entered Charleston.—General Gillmore entered soon afterwards. The Federal flag was at once raised upon Fort Sumter.

Yesterday morning before daylight, a party of Confederate cavalry dashed into Cumberland, in Western Maryland. They captured some Federal pickets, and Major Generals Crooks and Kelley, commanding the Federal forces in that neighborhood. They got off in safety with their distinguished prisoners. It is reported that a force of Federal cavalry has been sent after.

There is a report by way of Charleston that in the movemments between the Edisto and Congaree rivers, General Hatch, commanding Sherman's advance, captured six Confederate cannon that had been abandoned.

Moseby, on last Sunday, captured sixty out of one hundred and twenty-five Federal cavalrymen who were on a scouting expedition.

Admiral Buchanan, of the Confederate navy, has been sent to City Point to be exchanged.—*Age of Wednesday.*

On Friday last a severe cannonade was begun by the Federal fleet in Cape Fear river, against Fort Anderson, the principal Confederate defence of Wilmington. Under cover of the naval fire, a land force landed and attacked the fort. The troops were repulsed, however, and withdrew.—The bombardment, however, was kept up with great intensity during Saturday.—Though no new land attack was made against Fort Anderson, General Schofield, part of whose troops had landed on the sea coast at Masonboro' Inlet, northeast of Fort Fisher, made various movements across the peninsula between the ocean and Cape Fear river, that threatened to cut off the retreat of the Confederates to Wilmington. This made the evacuation of Fort Anderson necessary. On Saturday night the Confederates abandoned it, marching north along the Cape Fear river towards Wilmington. They did no damage to the fort, destroying none of the works, and exploding no magazines. They appear to have got off in safety, as there is no report of the capture of any prisoners. On Sunday morning the Federal troops from Smithville discovered the evacuation of the fort, and marched in and took possession. There was no fighting. Ten siege guns were captured. There are various reports of the evacuation of Wilmington. It is stated that Schofield's troops advanced northward after entering Fort Anderson, and at last accounts had approached the intrenchments at Wilmington, four miles from the city.—*Age of Thursday.*

The Confederates have taken up a position four miles south of Wilmington, to which the Federal line has been advanced.

On Sunday last General Beauregard, with his army, was at Winnsboro', on the Columbia and Charlotte railroad, thirty-eight miles north of Columbia. There has been no contest yet. The Southern newspapers think Beauregard will retreat all the way to Charlotte without risking a battle, if Sherman presses him so far.

It is stated that on February 15th, the Federal expedition so long preparing at New Orleans, to advance against Mobile, was ready to sail. General Hurlburt commands.—*Age of Friday.*

☞The Confederates evacuated Wilmington on Tuesday, first burning the cotton and removing everytihing else of value. The Federal troops took possession of the city, and captured seven hundred prisoners and thirty guns.

☞The fourteen thousand rebel troops which garrisoned Charleston have, in obedience to the rebel policy of concentration, fallen back to the northward. Those who believe that the evacuation of Charleston indicates the despair of the rebel leaders, are in great error. This evacuation of the coast is "miching malecho;" it means mischief. It means that battle is to be given to Sherman; that all the scattered forces of the enemy are to be drawn together, to offer stubborn and bloody resistance to Grant. Though the capture of Charleston will be of incalculable value to us in the future, at present it is more glorious than useful. We are but on the threshold of great events, and if, in the coming battles, we are not victorious, these minor triumphs will be all eclipsed.—*Forney's Press, Abolition.*

Town & County.

THE DRAFT.—Fulton county was drafted on Tuesday—150 men, which is the quota with one hundred per cent. added. It was reported that Adams would be drafted on Saturday last, excepting, however, such sub-districts as were making active efforts to fill their quotas with volunteers. We have not learned whether it came off or not. The utmost promptness is required on the part of such districts as expect to avoid the draft.

[Monday Morning.]—The draft did not take place on Saturday, but Butler, Freedom, Huntington, Reading, Straban, Tyrone, Highland, Latimore and Liberty, will be drawn this afternoon, unless committees from them show that thorough efforts are being made to fill the quotas with volunteers. We state this upon the authority of Captain John Culp.

Bedford county was drafted last week, except the borough of Bedford, where an effort to get volunteers is being made. Next Somerset, then Franklin, and then Adams will be fully drawn.

FILLING QUOTAS.—The Town Council of this borough, (in accordance with a vote taken by the citizens on Wednesday—64 majority,) have appropriated $300 to each volunteer to fill the borough's quota, and a committee have secured a sufficient sum by subscriptions to raise the local bounty to $500. Messrs. J. Harvey White, W. J. Martin, Wm. R. Eyster and A. J. Cover, are therefore actively at work as a recruiting committee, and it is hoped that in a few days they will fill the quota. Those anxious to volunteer and get the bounty should at once make application *to* either of them.

We learn that Franklin, Straban and Germany are also busy at recruiting, and there may be others which we have not heard mentioned. Reading, Mountpleasant, Butler and Union, were, a few days ago, actively engaged raising money, and have no doubt succeeded. Others are most likely at work too, and will get through. We cheerfully give all the particulars, where known to us. If the draft be properly postponed, a very large proportion of the county's quota will be filled with volunteers.

ANNIVERSARY.—The exercises connected with the Anniversary of the German Reformed Sabbath School, in this place, on Wednesday evening, charmed all present, and the house was a full one. The Tableaux were in excellent taste, and beautifully executed. The Singing and Speaking were also received with delight, and deserved to be. It was a complete success, probably excelling anything of the kind ever before had here. Officers, teachers and scholars, and all others connected with the exercises, deserve much praise for the taste, labor and efficiency exhibited. At the request of many, the Anniversary was repeated on Friday evening, with several new Tableaux. The audience was again highly pleased, and loud in the expression of admiration. The proceeds of the two evenings reached a handsome figure—about $95—to be expended for the benefit of the School.

MONTHLIES.—E. H. Minnigh, of the News Depot, in Baltimore street, near the Diamond, has placed upon our table "Godey's Lady's Book" and "The Lady's Friend," for March, both of which are embellished with the finest engravings, and filled with literary matter of the highest and most interesting character.—Ladies should not be without them. They can be had at Minnigh's. who also, beside the other monthlies, regularly receives the city daily papers.

THE IMMORTAL J. N.—The great J. N. Free dropped in upon us on Saturday morning, looking hale and hearty, and as brilliant, enthusiastic and determined as ever in maintaining his theory. He came here to martyr himself, but our worthy Sheriff not being well, he concluded to postpone it to another time. He will be round again, however, and then undergo incarceration sure. He still insists that the North and South are both right from their different stand-points, and that the war is prolonged only because of the vast amount of prejudice and passion existing. But he will lift the veil and assume the pressure, and keep on martyring himself for the cause of truth.

Limited space forbids a more lengthy notice on our part. The Ohio State Journal says of him:

This mighty mind, before whose superhuman powers all nations, creeds, organizations and individuals must succumb, is once more in our midst, prepared, not only to expound the principles of immortal truth as J. N. only can, but moreover to remove all prejudice by incarcerating himself in the loathsome dungeon of our County Jail. Below we publish his latest address to the "Editorial Fraternity:"

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9, 1865.

To the Editorial Fraternity North and South:

KIND FRIENDS:—Knowing that general prejudice must exist respecting the recognition of my philosophical views on the war, and being satisfied if they were adopted a union might be effected between the North and South, I resolved on surrendering myself, on the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, to Wm. Domigan, the Sheriff of Franklin county, to be incarcerated in the darkest dungeon of the County Prison, manacled with chains, in order to remove the prejudice from the friends who sympathize with me, and the press which recognize my truths. Trusting that reason will take the place of passion and prejudice, and that the people North and South will fully consider the other's claims, in order that a reconciliation can be effected upon the "basis from which each reasons," I freely offer myself a willing martyr in any dungeon in order to be fully understood, and assume all on myself.

J. N. FREE.

☞The following persons volunteered from this county last week, and have been mustered into the 21st Pa. Cavalry:

Thomas Flaharty, John W. Socks, Levi Weikert, James Little, William J. Wible, and Calvin B. McAlister.

☞We learn that a large building used as a meat and wash house, belonging to Mr. J. George Wolff, of Berwick township, this county, was consumed by fire, with all its contents, on Tuesday night week. It is supposed the fire originated through the careless deposit of some hot ashes which came in contact with the floor.

☞In the State Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. McSherry read a bill authorizing the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company to locate portions of their road through Adams and Franklin counties.

☞Persons having property to sell should not fail to give the fact as wide a circulation as possible, both by handbills and advertisements in the newspapers. Depend upon it, no other way is so likely to make a sale successful.

☞Mr. Joshua Baumgardner, of West Manheim township, this county, met with a fatal accident, at Ephraim Nace's Mill, on the 17th inst. It appears that Mr. B. went to the mill to get some wheat ground, when the miller told him that he could not grind, that the water-wheel was frozen up, but if he would help to cut it loose he would grind some for him.—They went to work, and while the miller went into the mill to fasten the stones, the wheel began to move, catching Mr. B. and crushing him to death. He was about 32 years of age and leaves a wife and five small children.—*Hanover Citizen.*

THE DRAFT.—It is stated that Secretary Stanton has officially notified the members of Congress from Illinois who called upon him in reference to the draft, that the call was for three hundred thousand new men, and not years of service, and hence that no present credit would be allowed for three years' recruits over one year's recruits. Claims for credits for the longer term would, he said, be allowed next year, in case of another draft.

THE EXPORTATION OF HAY PROHIBITED.—An order has been issued by the President prohibiting the exportation of hay from any part of the United States until further notice. All Collectors throughout the country are directed to refuse clearances for the transportation of that article until further orders.

☞"Take time by the forelock," is an old maxim, but many people have not learned to practice it. A great many are very anxious just now to get rid of the draft. If they had taken "time by the forelock" at the proper time, their present trouble would be unknown. Three months ago they might have got rid of the draft by simply voting for Gen. McClellan, but they neglected, or would not "take time *by the forelock,*" and *hence their difficulties* now. Moreover, they have not only dragged themselves into trouble, but also their neighbors, who saw the danger and tried to avoid it, and all, simply because they would not "take time by the forelock."

Facts About the 7-30s—The Advantages they offer.

THEIR ABSOLUTE SECURITY.—Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities, and banks hold them as the very best and strongest investment they can make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any safer. If money is loaned on individual notes, or bond, and mortgage, it will be payable in the same currency as the Government pays with, and no better. The Government never has failed to meet its engagements, and the national debt is a first mortgage upon the whole property of the country.—While other stocks fluctuate from ten to fifty, or even a greater per cent., Government stocks are always comparatively firm. Their value is fixed and reliable, beyond all other securities; for while a thousand speculative bubbles rise and burst, as a rule they are never below par, and are often above.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.—The *general* rate of interest is six per cent., payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable *semi-annually.* If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you will finally have returned to you only the same *kind* of money you would receive from the Government, and less of it. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. Any bank or banker will obtain it for you without charge. To each note or bond are affixed five "coupons" or *interest tickets,* due at the expiration of each successive half year. The holder of a note has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all.—Or a coupon thus payable will everywhere be equivalent, when due, to money. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon the notes, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment.—It will be very handy to have in the house.

IT IS CONVERTIBLE into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 Loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five, nor more than twenty years from its date, as the Government may elect. These bonds are held at such a premium as to make this privilege now worth two or three per cent. per annum, and adds so much to the interest.—Notes of the same class, issued three years ago, are now selling at a rate that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.—While this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is every way the best Savings' Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely, as this loan is the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive, they must deduct largely for the expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over $500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits $1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

THE HIGHEST MOTIVE.—The war is evidently drawing to a close; while it lasts, the Treasury must have money to meet its cost, and every motive that patriotism can inspire should induce the people to supply its wants without delay. The Government can buy cheaper for cash in hand than on credit. Let us see that its wants are promptly and liberally satisfied.

☞What a good thing it would be for a Pennsylvanian to live in Massachusetts during the draft. That State has only to furnish thirteen hundred and six (1,306) men by draft. The next best place for a brief residence would be New Hampshire, which is to furnish only two thousand (2,000).—Think of your forty-nine thousand, Pennsylvanians, and wish yourselves Yankees!

☞The N. Y. *Tribune,* with becoming gravity, announces that "Mr. Robert Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, who is now in New York, will, upon his return to Washington, enter the army as a volunteer aid on the staff of Grant, with the rank of Captain, without pay."

Why don't he go into the ranks, where there is killing to be done.

☞The Senate of New York have passed a bill authorising the creation of a State debt of thirty millions of dollars wherewith to pay bounties of $300, $400, and $600, for one, two and three years' men respectively, to fill the quota of the State under the new draft.

☞*Big Thing.*—The whole amount of Internal Revenue for the year 1864 is one hundred and thirty-six millions, nine hundred and eighty-three thousand, and twenty-two dollars and eighty-three cents. This is truly a monstrous income from one single source. Without the war, the people would still have this large sum in their pockets.

Action of General Fry Ratified.—The board appointed by the President to adjust the difficulties in the matter of the enrollment and apportionment of quotas in the sub-districts, as assigned by General Fry, have made their report. The calculations of the Provost Marshal General are generally accepted, and the alterations therefrom will be but trifling.

☞They are drafting in Philadelphia.

For the Compiler.

"COUNCIL OF WAR."

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

"A town feared a siege, and held a consultation,
Which was the best method of fortification.
A brave and skillful mason gave in his opinion,
There was nothing like stone to defend the dominion.

"A carpenter said, though that was well spoke,
There was nothing so good for defence as stout oak.
A currier, wiser than both them together,
Said. try what you will, there's nothing like leather."

Up stepped the contractor, profounder than all,
And urged an adjournment, to meet at his call—
When the leaguers advanced, a loud, shouting body,
And carried the question for "cotton" and "shoddy."

MORAL.

The leaders of shoddy all go the whole figure,
For the very last dollar, and murderous trigger.
But when the draft comes, tho' true to their ends,
Are sick, toothless—false to their country and friends.

☞The flags were thrown to the breeze in this place on Wednesday in honor of the birth-day of the immortal Washington, and the church bells rung out a merry peal over the recent Federal victories.

☞Single copies of the *Compiler,* with or without wrappers, five cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHISKERS!!!

Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN, in another part of this paper. 1.27.3m

EDITOR OF THE COMPILER.

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Receipt, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
831 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 27, 1865. 3m

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and Hearing has often been greatly improved by its use.

It is fragrant and agreeable, and GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected.

More than Thirty Years' of sale and use of "Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff," has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment stands higher than ever before.

It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

Read the Certificates of Wholesale Druggists in 1854: The undersigned, having for many years been acquainted with "Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff," and sold it in our wholesale trade cheerfully state, that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrhal Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the Head.

Burr & Perry, Boston; Reed, Austen & Co., Boston; Brown, Lamson & Co., Boston; Reed, Cutler & Co., Boston; Seth W. Fowle, Boston; Wilson, Fairbank & Co., Boston; Henshaw, Edmand & Co., Boston; H. H. Hay, Portland, Me.; Barnes & Park, New York; A. B. & D. Sands, New York; Stephen Paul & Co, New York; Israel Minor & Co., New York; McKesson & Robbins, New York; A. L. Scovill & Co., New York; M. Ward, Close & Co, New York; Bush & Gale, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. Try it.

Nov. 14, 1864. 1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited.—It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sold by all Druggists. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. Sold by A. D. Buehler. [Nov. 14, 1864. 1y

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "Medical Common Sense," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price.

Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
Jan. 30 6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
Jan. 30. 6m 1130 Broadway, N. Y.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits.—Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please inclose a stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
Oct. 24, 1864. New York City.

INFORMATION FREE.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once, at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail. Address JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

Dec. 5, 1864. 3m

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	10 00 to 10 25
Rye Flour	7 60
White Wheat	2 55 to 2 60
Red Wheat	2 35 to 2 40
Corn	1 50
Rye	1 65
Oats	85
Buckwheat	1 25
Clover Seed	13 00 to 14 00
Timothy Seed	3 50 to 5 00
Flax Seed	2 35 to 2 50
Plaster of Paris	11 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 75

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	11 12 to 11 25
Wheat	2 72 to 2 80
Rye	1 73 to 1 80
Corn	1 62 to 1 80
Oats	95 to 98
Beef Cattle, per hund	13 50 to 21 00
Hogs, per hund	17 50 to 19 00
Hay	32 00 to 35 00
Clover-seed	15 75 to 16 12
Flax-seed	3 70 to 3 75
Timothy-seed	6 75 to 6 87
Whiskey	2 [illegible] to 2 31

MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., at the Ev. Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, Pa., by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. JOSEPH SPANGLER to Miss LUCY ANN HOFFMAN, both of Mountjoy township, this county.

On the 16th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Petersburg, by Rev. P. Raby, assisted by Rev. A. McLaughlin, Mr. EMANUEL MENGES to Miss RACHEL E. STOUFFER, both of Huntington township.

On the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. John Moorehead, Dr. J. H. COOVER, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., to Miss FLORA L. WOLFORD, of Dillsburg, York co.

On the 19th of Feb., 1865, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. I. Y. Reed, Mr. DAVID SHERRICK, of Harrisville township, Ohio, to Miss AMEY BYERS, of Washington township, York county.

In the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Jan. 19th, 1865, by Rev. C. F. Schaeffer, D. D., Lieut. HENRY C. GROSSMAN, of Gettysburg, Pa., 138th Pa. Vol., to Miss M. AGNES MAIZE, of Trevorton, Pa.

DIED.

☞ Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 18th inst., in Cashtown, Mrs. CATHARINE, consort of David Deardorff, aged 84 years and 6 months.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. MARY M. BRICKER, wife of Wm. Bricker, deceased, of Butler township, aged 75 years and 12 days.

At New Oxford, on the 14th inst., WILLIAM STOCK, aged 68 years 10 months and 21 days.

Communicated.

On the 15th of Feb. inst., MARGARET ALICE, daughter of John and Sarah Hoffman, of Hamiltonban township, aged 1 year 2 mos. and 11 days.

On our mem'ries deeply graven,
Stands her little image fair;
Sparkling eyes and shining dimples,
Rosy cheeks and golden hair;
Baby lips so full of smiling,
Neck and arms of spotless white,
Little feet so full of running,
Little Ally was so bright.
Sister Ally, farewell, farewell.

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 10th day of MARCH next, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, about one mile south of the Two Taverns, the following personal property, viz:

3 HORSES, 6 head of Horned Cattle, four of which are Milch Cattle, 1 Brood Sow, 4 Shotes, three-inch-tread Four-horse Wagon, Spring Wagon, Hay Carriages, Stone Bed, Horse Rake, new Plough, Harrow, 2 Shovel Ploughs, 2 Corn Forks, Wheat Fan, set of Dung Boards, Cutting Box, Clod Roller, Spreader, Single and Double-trees, Butt Traces, Breast Chains, 4 sets of Horse Gears, collars, bridles, halters and chains, wagon saddle, cow chains, log chains, rakes, forks, shovels, wheelbarrow; Bedsteads, Table, ten-plate Stove, Pork by the pound, Apple-butter, tubs, barrels, buckets, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ANDREW GERRICH.

Feb. 27, 1865. ts*

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY, the 24th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the west bank of Great Conowago, in Tyrone township, Adams county, the following personal property, viz:

2 good WORK HORSES, 1 one year old colt, 4 Milch Cows, 6 Fat Steers, 8 Hogs, Narrow-tread Wagon and bed, Hay Carriage, Reaper and Mower, Winnowing Mill, Ploughs and Harrows, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Single and Double-trees, all kinds of Horse Gears, Halter and Cow Chains, Log Chains, Butt Traces, Breast Chains, Rakes, Forks, &c. Corn-fodder by the bundle, and Grain in the ground. Tables, Chairs, 2 Ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, Meat Vessels, Crout Stands, Wash Tubs, Barrels, Iron Kettles and Pots, Bacon by the pound, Potatoes by the bushel, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL BOLLINGER.

John Hanes, Auctioneer.

Feb. 27, 1865. ts*

For Sale or Rent.

23 ACRES, more or less, of Land, in Butler township, on the Hampton road, about 3 miles from Heidlersburg, near Diehl's mill, with a new two-story Frame House and Kitchen, Stable, well of water, orchard, &c. Here is a fine chance for a small property. Immediate possession will be given.

WM. McCLEAN,

Feb. 27, 1865. 3t Gettysburg.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested in the Distribution of the estate as found in the last and final account of Oliver Staley and James J. Staley, Administrators of the estate of Mary Welt, late of Germany township, deceased, will be decreed, as per distribution filed in the Orphan's Court of Adams county, on the 16th day of MARCH next, unless exceptions are filed or cause shown to the contrary.

JAMES J. FINK,
Clerk of the Orphan's Court.

Feb. 27, 1865. td

Notice.

LEONARD DELAP'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Leonard Delap, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they here y give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DELAP,
DANIEL DELAP,
Feb. 6, 1865. 6t Executors.

Notice.

MARY BROUGH'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Brough, late of Hampton, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI CHRONISTER, Adm'r.

Feb. 6, 1865. 6t

Do You Wish

TO preserve a good likeness of yourself, your children, or your friends? go at once to MUMPER'S GALLERY, the best place in the county to secure first class pictures.

Jan. 9, 1865.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

IF YOU SHAVE YOURSELF You will find half the labor done if you buy one of those Superior Razors for sale by ROW & WOODS.

Real and Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 16th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to go West, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, in Straban township, Adams county, on the old Chambersburg road, two miles east of Middletown, three miles west of Hunterstown, and five miles north of Gettysburg, the following personal property, viz:

—1 Family Bay HORSE, 1 Two-year old Bay Colt, 2 Milch Cows, (one will be fresh about the first of April and the other about the first of May,) 1 large Breeding Sow, 4 fine Shotes, One-horse Wagon and Bed, a set of Wagon Bows, and Tongue with chains, shovel plough, harrow frame, double shovel plough frame, harrow sled, Rockaway Buggy, for one or two horses, as good as new, Sleigh and bells, buffalo robe, set of harness, pair of breechbands, collar, lead bridle, large housing, leather fly-net, riding saddle and bridle, side saddle and bridle, plough line, buggy lines, large cutting box, grain cradle and mowing scythe, pair of short traces, breast chains, halters and cow chains, 2 large grindstones with frames, pitch fork and dung fork, shaking forks, rakes, shovels, hoes, single and double-trees and middle rings, wood saw and 2 hand saws, axe, maul and wedges, grain shovel, half bushel measure, bushel basket, &c. Also, *Blacksmith Tools, 2 Anvils, 3 Vises,* a good Bellows and frame, large Drill and frame, round manvil and block anvil, smith tongs, swedges, bolt tools, wrenches, riveting hammers, sledge, screw-plate and taps, a lot of iron and spring steel. Also a lot of Shoemaker's lasts and tools, hammers, tongs and peg-cutter, knives, awls, &c. Augers, drawing knife, a lot of good bags; a large pair of shears to cut sheet iron. *3 Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureau,* corner cupboard, sink, leaf table, kitchen table, set of chairs, 2 rocking cradles, book case, looking glass, 2 benches, cook stove and fixtures, ten-plate stove and pipe, carpet, iron kettle, brass kettle, wool wheel, carpet wheel, fish net, peach-butter by the crock, barrels and kegs, tubs, barrel of vinegar, potatoes by the bushel, boxes, churn, tin-ware, earthen-ware, queens-ware, jugs, iron pans, with a variety of other articles not mentioned.

☞ At the same time and place, will be offered, the DESIRABLE HOME on which the subscriber resides, adjoining Nicholas Schriver, Henry Witmor and George Byers, being 10 Acres, more or less, of well-improved land, having thereon a Two-story Dwelling HOUSE, with One-story Back-building, Double Log Barn, with threshing floor, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, Wood House, Spring House, a never-failing well of water at the door with a pump in it, a thriving young Apple and Peach Orchard, and a Blacksmith Shop. If not sold, the property will be rented on said day.

☞ Also at the same time and place, will be offered, *A TRACT OF WOODLAND,* situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Donohue, Paul Sowers, and others, containing 8 Acres, more or less, well covered with chestnut timber. It has upon it a *neverfailing spring.*

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SINGLETON CHRONISTER.

John Hanes, Auctioneer.

Feb. 27, 1865. ts

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 28th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit housekeeping, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Franklin township, Adams county, on the old Berlin road, 2 miles west of Arendtsville, all his personal property, viz:

1 FAMILY MARE, 2 Cows, 1 Shote, Spring Wagon, Buggy and Harness, Sleigh and Bells, One-horse Wagon Bed, 1 do. Hay Ladders, Bar-shear Plough, One-horse Bar-shear Plough, 2 Double Shovel Ploughs, 2 Corn Forks, Single Shovel Plough, Double and Single-trees, Forks, Rakes, Winnowing Mill, 4 Mattocks, 2 Shovels, Spade, a lot of Horse Gears, such as Collars, Bridles, Harness, Traces, Breechbands, 3 Riding Bridles, first-rate Riding Saddle, 2 Side Saddles, 300 yards of Rope, Grindstone, Wheelbarrow, a lot of Cooper Tools, a lot of Carpenter Tools, such as Planes, Chisels, Augers, Brace and Bitts, Work Bench and Screw, a lot of Grafting Boxes. Also, his entire Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Beds and Bedding, 2 Bureaus, 3 Tables, 2 Sinks, Corner Cupboard, 2 sets of Chairs and Rocking Chairs, 1 Desk, 2 Clocks (one an eight-day,) 2 Chests, a lot of Carpet, Wood Box, Cook Stove, nearly new, Ten-plate Stove, Sheet Iron Stove, Iron Kettle; Bacon, Lard and Tallow, by the pound, Apple-butter by the crock, Potatoes and Turnips by the bushel, with a great many articles, too numerous to mention. Also, a large lot of FRUIT TREES, which will be sold in small lots, or my entire stock of trees, as to suit purchasers, consisting of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, &c., of the choicest graftedfruit.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. H. RAFFENSPARGER.

John Hanes, Auctioneer.

Feb. 27, 1865. ts*

Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 21st day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to decline farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Butler township, Adams county, one fourth of a mile east of Lower's mill, the following valuable personal property, viz:

7 head of good HORSES, (two of which are Brood Mares, and one of them with foal—one Family Mare,) 2 Colts, (one two years old, and the other one year,) 6 Milch Cows, (two will be fresh by the time of sale,) 1 Heifer, a lot of Sheep and a lot of Shotes, one Four-horse Broad-tread Wagon, with locking machine, bed, bows and side boards, set of Dung Boards, Wood Ladders, Hay Carriages, Horse Rake, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs and Harrows, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Corn Fork, Corn Coverer, Double and Single-trees, Spreaders, 2 sets Butt Chains, 1 set Breast Chains, Log Chains, Halters and Halter Chairs, Cow Chains, Horse Gears, 2 sets of Double Strapped Breechbands and Side Plates, 2 sets Front Gears, 3 sets Plough Gears, 2 Plough Lines, 1 five-horse Line, Bridles and Collars, Wagon Saddle, Wagon Whip, Housings, Forks, Rakes, &c. Also, Smoked Meat, Hathaway Cook Stove and Fixtures, Bedstead, Iron Kettle, Spinning Wheel, Smoothing Irons, and a large variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

DAVID R. P. DEARDORFF.

John Hanes, Auctioneer.

Feb. 27, 1865. ts*

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 6th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to remove, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Germany township, Adams county, three miles west of Littlestown, and half a mile from Starner's mill, the following personal property, viz:

4 WORK HORSES, 1 Two-year old Colt, 4 Cows, Brood Sow, new Four-horse Wagon, Stone Bed, Hay Ladders, Reaper and Mower, Grain Drill, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Land Roller, Horse Rake, Ploughs and Harrows, Cultivator, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, Wheel-barrow, Grind Stone, Single and Double-trees, Stretchers, and a large lot of Horse Gears, including a new set of Breechbands, Front Gears, Collars, Bridles, Saddles, &c., Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Forks, Rakes, and many other farm articles. Also Bedsteads, Cupboard, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

OLIVER STALEY.

Jacob Klunk, Auctioneer.

Feb. 27, 1865. ts*

1865 } PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. { 5681

Howell & Bourke,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALL PAPERS, AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, Corner FOURTH and MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—A fine stock of LINEN SHADES, constantly on hand. [Feb. 20, 1865. 3m

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.

U. S. 7-30 Loan!

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a	$50 note.	
Two cents " "	$100 "	
Ten " " "	$500 "	
20 " " "	$1000 "	
$1 " " "	$5000 "	

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Gettysburg, and the Gettysburg National Bank. [Feb. 27, '65. 3m

Valuable Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to stop farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, formerly known as Shields' property, near Liberty Mills, Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., the following personal property, viz:

2 fine young MARES, (one heavy with foal,) 2 Yearling Colts, 2 young Cows, 3 head of heavy Young Cattle, 2 Plantation Wagons, 2 pair of Hay Carriages, 1 English Bed with Bows, Manny's Reaper and Mower, with Wood's Improvement, Spring-tooth Hay Rake, Spring-tooth Drill, Horse Power and Threshing Machine, Corn Sheller, Fodder Cutter and Grinder, patent Hay Knife, Ice Cutter, Rough Lock, Cutting Box and Knife, Winnowing Mill, set of Single Harness, nearly new, 4 pair of Crupper Gears, 2 pair of Breechbands, 6 Bridles and Collars, 6 Housings, Six-horse Line, 2 Grain Cradles, 2 Harrows, 3 Bar-shear Ploughs, 2 Double Shovel Ploughs, Fifth Chain, Carrying Chains, 2 Spreaders, 4 sets of Butt Traces, 2 Three-horse-trees, Double and Single-trees, extra Grindstone, Log Wagon, 2 Log Chains, Sled, 2 pair of Wood Ladders, red Wagon Bed, Lime Bed, 4 Fly Nets, 1 Riding and 1 Wagon Saddle, Mattocks, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, set of Blacksmith Tools, 3 Stoves, (one large and one small ten-plate, and a parlor stove,) 3 Bedsteads, a lot of old Iron, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

D. H. RIEMAN.

A. Smith, Auctioneer.

Feb. 20, 1865. ts*

New Establishment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new BOOT AND SHOE establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, one door from the Drug Store of A. D. Buehler, where he is prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes of every description. Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made in the most substantial manner. Ladies' work done up neatly and upon the shortest notice. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Our work will be found strong, neat and cheap. We will guarantee our work to wear and fit. I am determined to put up better and cheaper work than any other establishment in town, and would therefore solicit a share of public patronage. Call and examine our work and give us a trial. R. P. BRADEN.

Jan. 2, 1864. tf

The Eye and Ear.

TO THE PEOPLE! NOW READY, A Work by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, of No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,—entitled

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE,

on the following Diseases: EYE and EAR Diseases, THROAT Diseases in General; Clergymen's and Public Speakers' SORE THROAT; *Diseases of the* AIR PASSAGES, (Laryngitis, Bronchitis;) ASTHMA and CATARRH.

This Book is to be had at No. 606 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and of all Booksellers.—Price $1—and from the author, Dr. Von Moschzisker, who can be consulted on all these maladies, and all Nervous Affections, which he treats with the surest success. Office, No. 1027 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Feb. 13, 1865. 3m

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of MARCH next, for Building a WOODEN BRIDGE across Middle Creek, on the road leading from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg. The Bridge is to be built on the old abutments, one span, 75 feet long, with a roof.

Plans and specifications for the Bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid, on the day of letting, or by application to J. M. Walter, Clerk to the Commissioners.

JACOB EPPLEMAN,
SAMUEL MARCH,
ABRAHAM KRISE,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. Walter, Clerk.

Jan. 30, 1865. td

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee, under a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, of PETER ORNDORFF and WIFE, of Mountjoy township, Adams county, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Assignors to make immediate payment to the undersigned, residing in the same township, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY BEITLER, Assignee.

Feb. 13, 1865. 6t

Revenue Stamps

OF any denomination constantly on hand and for sale at the First National Bank of Gettysburg. GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1864.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON BROTHERS.

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 10th and 11th days of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Latimore township, Adams county, two miles east of York Springs, the following valuable personal property, viz:

3 head of WORK HORSES, 2 three year old Horse Colts, 5 Cows, 1 Heifer, 2 Young Bulls, 2 Calves, 7 Sheep, 5 Shotes, 2 Wagons, (1 broad-tread, with bed, bows and cover, 1 narrow-tread four-horse,) Rockaway Buggy, 2 Log Sleds, Stone Sled, 3 Sleighs, Corn Sheller, *Grain Drill,* Manny's Reaper and Mower, Horse Power and Threshing Machine, Winnowing Mill, Rolling Screen, 3 Horse Rakes, one a wire tooth rake as good as new, 2 pair of Hay Ladders, pair of Hay Carriages, 3 Long Ploughs, 2 Harrows, Single and Double-Shovel Ploughs, 2 Corn Forks, Corn Coverer, Land Roller, one and two-horse Spreaders, Double and Single-trees, 2 Three-horse-trees, Bag Wagon, Cutting Box, Feed Troughs, Grindstones, Axes, Mattocks, Maul and Wedges, 6 sets of Horse Gears, 5 Housings, 3 Leather Fly Nets, set of Buggy Harness, Fifth Line, 2 Plough Lines, Wagon Saddle, Collars, Bridles, Halter Chains, Cow Chains, 2 Log Chains, Fifth Chain, 2 pair of Butt Chains, Breast Chains, 3 Grain Cradles, Clover Cradle, Scythes and Snaths, Dung Hooks, Hay and Manure Forks, Hoes, Spade, Rakes, Scutching Mill, Buggy Pole, Sleigh Tongue, Stone Drill, Stone Sledge, 3 Scaps of Bees, Potatoes by the bushel, Cloverseed Sieve, Wire Screen, Half-bushel, Buckets, a lot of old Iron, &c.

CARPENTER TOOLS, such as Planes, Augers, Chisels, Squares, Gages, and Work Bench.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, such as Bellows, Anvil and Vise, as good as new, Screw-plate, Tongs, Hammers, Sledges, Punches, sets, Shoeing Box and Tools, &c.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: Bureau, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Wood Box, Desk, Cook Stove, Iron Kettle, Patent Wash Machine, 2 Flax Hackles, Pot Rack, Wool Wheel, Spinning Wheel, 3 Churns, Meat Vessels, Tubs, Barrels, Benches, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said days, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN HENRY MYERS.

Feb. 13, 1865. ts

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Germany township, Adams county, 2 miles west of Littlestown and one mile from Sterner's Mill, the following personal property:

4 head of WORK HORSES, 8 Cows, two of them will be fresh by the time of sale, 4 Sheep, 16 Shotes, 1 Brood Sow, 4 Wagons, (two broad-tread, one as good as new, one narrow-tread, one two and three-horse, and one two-horse,) Log Sled, Two-horse Sleigh, One-horse Sleigh, Two-horse Carriage, Rockaway Buggy, Patent Hay Rake, self-discharger, new, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Threshing Machine, with double shaker, as good as new, Grain Drill, Hay Carriage, 8 sets of Horse Gears, as good as new, 6 Housings, Wagon Saddle, Collars, Bridles, 5 sets of Carriage Harness, 2 sets of One-horse Wagon Gears, Halters, 25 Cow Chains, 3 Ploughs, 3 Harrows, 1 large Shovel Harrow, 2 Corn Forks, 4 Shovel Ploughs, Roller, Jack-screw, 3 Log Chains, Fifth Chain, 2 Stretchers, 4 sets of Butt Chains, 4 sets of Breast Chains, 3 Two-horse Double-trees, 2 Three-horse-trees, Single-trees, Tumble Rake, Cradles, Mattocks, Picks, Forks, Rakes, 2 Sledges, Scythes and Snaths, 2 Post Irons, Shovels; 2 Bedsteads and Bedding, 2 Cooking Stoves, Ten-plate Stove, Parlor Stove, Patent Wash Machine, 1 Eight-day Clock, Meat Vessels, Barrels, Hogsheads, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SYLVESTER HARNER.

Jacob Klunk, Auctioneer.

Feb. 13, 1865. ts*

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 13th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming and moving to the Factory, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Huntington township, Adams county, one mile from Petersburg, on the turnpike leading to Carlisle, the following described property:

3 head of WORK HORSES, (one lead mare, two horses, one four years old, the other three years old,) 6 head of Milch Cows, 2 head of Young Cattle, 7 head of Sheep, (Dishley breed,) 1 Three-horse Broad-tread Wagon, nearly new, Wagon Bed, Hay Carriage, new Plank Plough, with shifting beam, for two or three horses, 2 Shovel Ploughs and Forks, Harrow, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, 4 sets of Horse Gears, nearly new, 3 Collars, Riding Saddle and Bridle, Blind Bridles, Halters, Cow Chains, Hay Rake, Rakes, all kinds of Forks, Wheelbarrow, 2 Scaps of Bees and Bee Boxes, Ten-plate Stove, Grain and Cloverseed Cradles, Scythes and Snaths, half-interest in a Scutching Mill, Hay by the ton, Potatoes by the bushel, and a great many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB C. SHRIVER.

Feb. 13, 1865. ts

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 20th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, Assignee of Peter Orndorff and Wife, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following property, viz:

A FARM, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, on the Baltimore turnpike, 4 miles south of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Peter Bercaw, Samuel Durboraw's heirs, Isaac Lightner, John Young, and others, containing 152 Acres, more or less, 20 acres of which are woodland and 15 acres meadow, improved with a one and a half story HOUSE, part stone and part log, Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, a good Apple Orchard and a variety of other fruit trees. The farm is in a good state of cultivation and under good fencing.

Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, residing near the same.

☞ Also, at the same time and place, will be sold the following personal property, viz:

TWO-HORSE WAGON, Patent Hay Rake, *Cultivator, Land Roller,* Sled, Three-horse-tree, Double-tree, Harrow, Chain, Smooth-bore Rifle, &c.

☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HENRY BEITLER, *Assignee.*

Feb. 13, 1865. ts

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—James F. Fahnestock retiring.

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
EDW. G. FAHNESTOCK.

THE undersigned, remainining partners of the firm of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, will continue the business at the same place, under the same name and style of firm.

HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD G. FAHNESTOCK.

Jan. 9, 1865.

Coffee.

OFFICE OF THE STATE MILLS,
No. 25 South Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE public is respectfully informed that we have appointed Messrs. BOYER & SON Wholesale Agents, for the sale of all our celebrated brands of

SUPERIOR PREPARED COFFEES,

such as Rio, Java, Turkey, Dandelion, French Breakfast and Dinner Coffees. The public is respectfully solicited to try it, as we are confident it is the best article in use.

THE TRADE

supplied by Messrs. Boyer & Son, at Manufacturer's prices.

M. MYERS & CO.,

Feb. 6, 1865. 2m*

ATTRACTING ATTENTION.—The superior Pictures taken at MUMPER'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, on West Middle st., are attracting universal attention. Good judges pronounce them superior to any ever taken in this place. Call and examine for yourselves.

Jan. 16, 1865.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.

Valuable Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Freedom township, Adams county, about 1½ miles north-west of Greenmount, and 4 miles southwest of Gettysburg, the following personal property:

5 head of WORK HORSES, (one a fine young Bay Stallion,) 5 Milch Cows, 3 Fat Cattle, 4 young Steers, 10 Shotes, 1 Brood Sow, 8 head of fine Sheep, 1 Three-horse Wagon, Wagon Bed, Hay Carriage, (nearly new,) Spring Wagon, Sleigh and Bells, Threshing Machine and Horse Power, Wire Horse Rake, Corn Planters, Hay Forks, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs and Harrows, Double and Single Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, Corn Coverers, Single and Double-trees, Spreaders, Jockey Sticks, 2 sets of Breechbands, 3 sets of Front Gears, 3 sets of Single Harness, Breast Strap, Single Lines, Check Lines, Wagon Saddle, 2 Riding Saddles and 3 Riding Bridles, 9 Head Halters, Cow Chains, Mattocks, Picks, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Grindstone, 4 Axes, Maul and Wedges, Crow-bar, &c. Also, Oats and Potatoes by the bushel; 4 Beds and Bedsteads, 3 Tables, Cooking Stove, Ten-plate Stove, Bureau, Desk, 2 sets of Chairs, Stand, Eight-day Brass Clock, Iron and Copper Kettles, Queens-ware, Tin-ware, Crockery-ware, Churn, 400 lbs. of Hams, Shoulders and Sides, a lot of Lard, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

CALVIN P. KRISE.

Jacob Mickley, Auctioneer.

Feb. 20, 1865. ts*

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Germany township, Adams county, about two miles north of Littlestown, the following valuable personal property, viz:

5 head of WORK HORSES, (one is a very fine saddle horse, another a first-rate leader, and two are mares heavy with foal,) 1 three year old Colt, 7 first-rate Milch Cows, (4 of them will soon be fresh,) 4 Heifers, 1 large fat Bull, (3 years old,) 1 Yearling Bull, 1 Breeding Sow, 4 head of Hogs, 1 Broad-tread Wagon and Stone Bed, One-horse Wagon, 3 Ploughs, 2 Harrows, 2 Shovel Ploughs, 2 Corn Forks, Double and Single-trees, Two-horse Stretcher, Reaper and Mower, (Dorsey's Patent Self-Raker,) Four-horse Threshing Machine, in good order, Winnowing Mill, (nearly new,) Clover Huller, Clover Stripper, (new,) Wheelbarrow, 5 sets of Horse Gears, 2 pair of Short Traces, 2 Breast Chains, Riding Bridle, 4 Blind Bridles, 4 Collars, Wagon Saddle, 4 Housings, 5 Halters, 2 Plough Lines, Four-horse Line, Wagon Whip, Horse Dung Fork, Forks, Rakes, Mattocks, Grain Shovel, 2 Axes, a lot of Cow Chains, Roller, Grindstone, Log Chain, 3 Threshing Machine Rods with fixtures, Half Bushel, &c.

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz: 4 Bedsteads and Bedding, 3 Tables, Corner Cupboard, large Kitchen Table, 2 Sinks, 1 dozen of good Chairs, Rocking Chair, Carpeting, 2 Dough-trays, 2 Ten-plate Stoves, 1 Cooking Stove and Pipe, Drum, Mantle Clock, Benches, Tubs and Barrels, large Copper Kettle, Iron Kettle, a lot of Iron Pots, Crocks, large quantity of Apple-butter, Lard, Smoked Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Spinning Wheel, Wool Wheel, Barrel of Cider, Vinegar, Feathers by the pound, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

FRANCIS GOLDEN.

Jacob Klunk, Auctioneer.

Jan. 23, 1865. ts*

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of MARCH next, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, the following personal property, viz:

4 Patent IRON BEDSTEADS, 1 Cottage do., 1 Sofa do., 1 common do., Three Palm Leaf Mattresses, pair Druggets, 25 yards Matting, Looking Glass, Dressing Bureau, pair Mahogany Pier Tables, Breakfast Table, Walnut Extension Table, Centre do., Study do., Book Case, set Cane-bottomed Chairs, set Windsor do., Cane-seated Rocking Chair, Sewing do., Windsor Arm Rocking do., Rocking Cradle, Lounge, Writing Desk, 3 Wash Stands, Sink, Dough-trough, 12 Patent Iron School Desks, Black Board, Recitation Benches, Waverly Cook Stove, Ten-plate Stove, Axe, Garden Fork, Tubs, Crockery and Queensware, a quantity of Bacon; a Good Horse, Falling-top Buggy and Harness, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. S. WOODBURN.

A. W. Flemming Auctioneer.

Feb. 6, 1865. ts

Public Sale.

ON THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Hamilton township, Adams county, about two miles from New Oxford, three miles from Hampton, and 3-4 mile from Green Ridge Post Office, the following personal property, viz:

1 MARE, 1 Yearling Colt, 1 Cow, 1 Heifer (heavy with calf,) 1 Fat Steer, 1 Sheep, 1 Rockaway, One-horse Wagon, Horse Gears, Saddle and Bridle, Halter and Cow Chains, Hay by the ton. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Chests, Bedsteads, Clock, Cook Stove and Pipe, Kitchen Cupboard, Sink, Apple-butter, Vinegar and Barrels, Copper and Iron Kettles, Tubs, Stands, Spinning Wheel, Queens' and Earthen-ware, Tin-ware, Mattock, Axes, Shovel, and many other articles.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

SAMUEL LIBHART.

Williams & Son, Auctioneers.

Jan. 16, 1865. ts

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of MARCH next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lot of Jacob Brinkerhoff on the east, lot of Harvey D. Wattles on the west, fronting on York street on the north, and running back to an alley on the south, improved with a two-story Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, a one-story Kitchen attached, Wood Shed, also a two-story Coachmaker's Shop, with a one-story Trimmer's Shop attached, hog pen, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of HENRY G. CARR.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 20, '65.

☞ Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

A Valuable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Leonard Delap, deceased, offer at Private Sale, the following Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of David Yohe, Daniel Brame, Rudolph Deitrick, and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, about 50 acres of which are woodland and 30 acres meadow. The improvements are a Two-story Weatherboarded HOUSE, 2 Tenant Houses, large Log Barn with 2 Wagon Sheds attached, Corn Crib, Smoke House, Spring House, 2 good Orchards, and a neverfailing spring near the house. There is a stream of water running through the farm.

☞ Persons wishing to view the property will be shown the same by calling on Daniel Delap, residing thereon.

JOHN DELAP,
DANIEL DELAP,
Feb. 6, 1865. tf Executors.

A First-rate Farm

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Enquire at this office. [Dec. 19, 1864. tf

Nothing Else

BUT elegant, well made, fine fitting Dress and Business Coats, at PICKING'S.

ANY QUANTITY

of Cloth, Cassimeres, Sattins, Silks, Velvets, Sattinets, Plush and Cotton Vests, at the well known stand of PICKING.

NEVERTHELESS TRUE

That Picking, in consequence of approaching spring, is selling off his large stock of OVERCOATS, at very reduced prices. Call soon.

888 MEN WANTED

to inspect and buy from the handsomest assortment of WOOL OVER SHIRTS, ever offered in this place, to be had at PICKING'S.

KEEP TIME.

A few more of those celebrated Yankee Clock Time Keepers at PICKING'S.

FEET! FEET!

A few more Buffalo and Gum Shoes at reduced prices at PICKING'S.

MUSIC.

Persons in want of a good Violin or Accordeon can be supplied at PICKING'S.

NOTIONS.

Suspenders, Combs, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Razors and Razor Straps, Soap, Spectacles, Pen Knives, Dominoes, Violin Strings, &c., at PICKING'S.

TRUNKS

can be had by calling in Baltimore street, at PICKING'S.

CARPET SACKS.

A few more left at PICKING'S.

KEEP DRY.

At Picking's Store can be had Umbrellas of all sizes.

P I C K I N G

is selling his goods at the lowest living prices and would invite all to call and see him, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices.

Jan. 30, 1865.

Gold Pens

FOR THE MILLION!

Pens to Suit the Hand, and Prices to Suit the Pocket.

THE BEST GOLD PENS IN THE WORLD!

On receipt of the following sums, we will send, by mail, or as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens, selecting the same according to the description, namely:

Gold Pens, in Silver Plated Extension Cases, with Pencils.

For $1 No. 2 pen; for $1 25 No. 3 pen; for $1 50 No. 4 pen; for $2 No. 5 pen; for $2 25 No. 6 pen.

These pens are stamped THE IMPERIAL PEN, and are well finished and fine writing Gold Pens, with good aridum points, although they are unwarranted, and cannot be exchanged.

WARRANTED GOLD PENS.

Our name (American Gold Pen Co., N. Y.,) is stamped on all our 1st quality Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident. Our SECOND QUALITY PENS, are stamped THE NATIONAL PEN, with the initials of our firm (A. G. P. Co.,) and are carefully made, having the same points as our first quality Pens, the only great difference being in the quality of the Gold.

Gold Pens, 1st and 2d quality in Solid Silver Extension Cases, with Pencils.

For $2 00 a No. 1 pen 1st quality, or a No. 2 pen 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 2 pen 1st quality, or a No. 3 pen 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2d quality.
For $4 50 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2d quality.
For $5 50 a No. 6 pen 1st quality.

The same Gold Pens, in Solid Silver or Gold-Plated Ebony Desk Holders and Morocco Cases.

For $2 25 a No. 3 pen 1st quality, or a No. 4 pen 2d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 pen 1st quality, or a No. 5 pen 2d quality.
For $3 20 a No. 5 pen 1st quality, or a No. 6 pen 2d quality.
For $4 00 a No. 6 pen 1st quality. For $5 50 a No. 7 pen. For $6 75 a No. 8 pen. For $12 00 a No. 12 pen; all first quality.

Our pens rank throughout the country as equal if not superior to any gold pens manufactured. *Not only for their writing qualities* but durability and elegant finish. The greatest care is used in their manufacture, and none are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill can detect.

Parties in ordering must specify the same, number and quality in all instances and whether stiff or limber, course or fine.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 12 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $15, if sent to one address, at one time; 15 per cent. on $25; 20 per cent. on $40.

All remittances by mail, Registered, are at our risk. To all who enclose 20 cents extra for registering, we guarantee the safe delivery *of the goods.*

Circulars of all our new styles, with Engravings of exact sizes, and prices, sent upon receipt of stamp, if desired. Pens repointed for 50 cents; by mail.

Stationers and Jewelers are requested to correspond with us as we can offer them great inducements. Address,

AMERICAN GOLD PEN COMPANY,
No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

Jan. 30, 1865. 3m

Pictures! Pictures!

LEVI MUMPER having purchased Samuel Weaver's PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, is prepared to execute work in his line equal to any establishment in the State. If you desire a good likeness, finished according to the latest improvements in the art, call at the above long-established Gallery, in West Middle street, Gettysburg. [Jan. 9, 1865.

I. K. Stauffer,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, No. 148 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA. An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, constantly on hand,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞ Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

Dec. 12, 1864. 1y

Dissolution.

THE partnership in the Marble Business, heretofore existing between Cannon & Adair, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Capt. James Adair, in retiring would respectfully ask for his late partner, J. Cannon, a continuance of the kind and liberal patronage the firm have always received from the people of Adams county, and for which they have our grateful thanks.

JOHN CANNON,
JAMES ADAIR.

☞ The business will be continued as heretofore by John Cannon. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm will please call on the undersigned and make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JOHN CANNON.

Gettysburg, Jan. 16, 1865. 6t

Cannon's

MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Every description of work executed in the finest style of the art.

Jan. 16, 1865. tf

Auctioneering.

RICHARD TRIMMER, of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., has commenced SALE CRYING, and will be happy to attend to all calls that may be made. He will do his best to render satisfaction in all cases, and will be moderate in his charges. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed upon him, he asks that the public generally give him a trial. Sept. 26. 6m

Notice.

THE account of Isaac Kans, Assignee of Samuel Sadler, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 21st day of FEBRUARY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.

Jan. 23, 1865. tc*

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!—All new styles, just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug and Variety Store.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

Dyspepsia.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of Sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing.—Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular, Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have *a passage in less* than from four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he would cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an Insane Asylum and premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON.

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart:—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure and contentment are my every-day companions, JAMES M. SAUNDERS,

No. 453 North Second St., Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 Olive Street,
Philadelphia, Jan. 23, 1863.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box, I *am a well man, and can eat anything I wish,* and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot, No 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Price One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold these Medicines, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

Prepared only by the Proprietor.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

July 25. mar31.'64. 1y